

MEXICO DENIES LAND SALE TO JAPANESE

Gomez in Official Statement Says Constitution Prohibits Such Action.

Called Political Move

Nippon Minister Declares No Lower California Grants Have Been Received.

MEXICO CITY, April 2 (delayed).—Salvador Gomez, chief of staff of the Department of Agriculture and Development, tonight officially denied reports that Japanese subjects had bought lands in Lower California. His statement was issued on behalf of the Department in the absence of Pastor Rouaix, the Secretary of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture. It reads as follows:

"I can say that up to the present there has been no sale of lands in Lower California to Japanese subjects. Neither has the Department of Development authorized anything giving foreigners rights to large extensions of lands in that section.

"Moreover, since our constitution prohibits the sale of national lands, this department, in accord with President Carranza, is giving special attention to all matters referring to Lower California. Concessions of territory in that part of the Republic which have been authorized have been for a reduced number of hectares and to residents of various small villages of that territory, following the policy of creating small land holdings with the object of favoring the natives."

Baron Fugitara Otori, Japanese Minister to Mexico, tonight issued the following statement:

"A tempest in a teapot has been created, and I think the importance the American press has given this question is due to some political campaign, not caused by the earnestness of the next Presidential campaign. It may be declared that there are no concessions in Lower California that favor the interests of my country. Only near the town of Mexicali exists a small Japanese agricultural colony that cultivates rice, but this is absolutely lacking in importance."

"The only paying exploitation that can be made in that part of Mexico is for the development of mineral deposits, and this is beyond the modest resources of the only Japanese colony located in that region. I am sure that if the American Department of State has asked its embassy here for information the embassy must declare that there are no concessions in Lower California favoring Japanese interests."

DEFEATED, CABINET RESIGNS IN FINLAND

Monarchist Element Beaten; Socialists Control.

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—The Finnish Government has resigned in consequence of its defeat in the recent elections. It is announced in a despatch received today from Helsinki.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Reports of the recent Finnish elections reaching the State Department show a complete defeat for the Monarchist element and are said to mean that the existing constitution is doomed. On the basis of the returns as printed in the Swedish press, the membership of the new Landtag will be as follows:

Socialists, 50; Agrarians, 42; Sweden, 23; Coalition, 22; Progressive Finns, 26.

A cable of congratulation sent to the Finnish Government upon the assembling of the newly elected Landtag, in which the hope of "a united and democratic Finland" was expressed, was made public here yesterday by H. Montagu Donner, president of the Finland Constitutional League of America.

Mr. Donner declared that a Copenhagen despatch telling of the resignation of the Finnish Government doubtless referred to the passing of the old Stenroos Ministry under Premier Ingman. The Landtag, he said, is now composed of 159 Republicans and 41 Monarchists.

"We have every reason to believe that Gen. Mannerheim is still Regent," said Mr. Donner, "and that Finland is on the eve of the greatest era in her history. There is now no reason why the United States and other allied nations should withhold recognition. Bolshevism does not thrive in Finland; the eighty Socialists elected to the Diet having publicly denounced it. The resignation of Gen. Mannerheim is incredible. If true it would be a disaster of the first magnitude."

In mid-December Gen. Mannerheim, who was leader of the White Guard forces in Finland last year and who left the country temporarily while the Reds were in at the recent elections, returned to Finland from England, was chosen Premier by the Landtag and later was elected Regent. He announced his purpose to obtain recognition of the complete independence of Finland by all the powers and establish a form of government there based on the cooperation of all the political parties.

SEEK CHAMBERLAIN GUILT IN WRITING

Prosecutors Attempt to Introduce Copies of Reports.

LONDON, April 2.—Three large volumes of enlarged photographic reproductions prepared by employees of the British War Office of the handwriting of Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Tex., typewritten copies of reports alleged to have been made by Capt. Chamberlain and the supposed signatures of British officers on the reports, which the prosecution charges Capt. Chamberlain wrote, were introduced today at the court-martial of Capt. Chamberlain in connection with his reported air exploits on the British front last July.

After a lengthy struggle between opposing lawyers regarding the admissibility of the volumes as evidence the court took its decision under advisement and adjourned the trial for the day. In the course of his arguments the Judge Advocate said:

"We offer these documents for the reason that no one other than the accused himself has drawn up the instruments."

By "instruments" the Judge Advocate meant the originals from which the photographs were made. The witness who brought the documents into the court was William Webb, who said he had been employed by the War Office to examine the documents in question. He said he had been engaged on this sort of work for several years having done considerable work for Scotland Yard in connection with forged passports and similar documents.

Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney-General of the United States, who arrived in London last night, was introduced as a character witness by the defense early in the afternoon. Mr. Gregory said he had known Chamberlain since 1906, when he was a student at the University of Texas, and in Washington, where Chamberlain had visited Mr. Gregory's home.

PERSHING'S SON WILL HAVE HERO AS GUIDE

New York Fighter Going to France With Him.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Sergeant Joseph A. Wiese of New York, who two days ago was decorated here with much ceremony with the French Croix de Guerre for conspicuous bravery in France, was today upon recommendation of Major Gen. Buck assigned by Secretary of War Baker to become guardian for Milton Pershing, the fourteen-year-old son of Gen. John J. Pershing. Secretary Baker's party will leave for France next week and young Pershing, under the chaperonage of Sergeant Wiese will be in the party. While in France young Pershing will meet his father and the first greeting of General and son since the former left this country in the early part of 1917.

Sergeant Wiese had been ordered to the Pennsylvania Military College to act as instructor there. When he called at headquarters today for his orders he was surprised at receiving his new assignment. It is understood that his duties on the trip will consist mostly of being a companion to Gen. Pershing's son. Sergeant Wiese is a brother of John Wiese, who is connected with Harper's Weekly. He lives at 383 Jackson avenue, New York.

DAUMIG'S RELEASE BAD FOR THE SOVIETS

Looked Upon as Ominous Prelude to Congress.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 2 (delayed).—The unexpected release of the Radical Independent, Ernst Daumig, president of the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council of Greater Berlin, who was arrested Sunday last on suspicion of having been a leader in the disturbances here in January, is interpreted as an ominous prelude to the Soviet congress to be held next week.

A stubborn fight is proceeding throughout Germany, and the Government in addition to its multitudinous home and foreign tribulations is facing an acute crisis in the coming Soviet gathering. It can only escape unscathed, according to the belief current here, if the Majority Socialists and the Democratic delegates have a working majority.

The Congress in contradistinction to the first Soviet Congress in Berlin last December, will consist largely of representatives of the workers' councils, the soldier element having gradually disappeared through demobilization. Hence the proletarian element will predominate.

TYPHUS RAGING IN BADEN.

Thousands Weakened by Hunger. Stricken With Disease.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 2.—An epidemic of typhus is raging at Pforzheim, Baden, according to the Tagesspiegel. Thousands of persons are stricken.

The epidemic is attributed to bad water, and it is difficult to combat owing to the famished condition of the people.

SAYS COREANS HOPE TO FORM REPUBLIC

Dr. Wang, Noted Chinese, on Way to Paris, Tells of Nation's Aspirations.

ACCUSES THE JAPANESE

Promises in Regard to China Not Kept, He Asserts—Educators in Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—"Corea is certain to adopt a republican form of Government in the event she achieves her desire to become independent of Japan," said the Hon. Wang Ching Wai, who arrived here today from China.

"In her effort toward independence she has the entire moral support of China, all that we are to extend to her," he said.

Dr. Wang is on his way to the Paris Peace Conference to act in the capacity of advisor to the Chinese delegates. In the party were Gen. Tchang Tso Ping, who was active in the revolution that overthrew the Chinese monarchy; Dr. Ping Wen Kuo, president of the National Higher Normal College at Nan-king; and Dr. L. K. Tao, professor in the Chinese Government University at Peking. The latter are members of an educational mission to the United States and Europe.

Mr. Wang declared that all monarchist ideas in China are dead. "The republic is an established thing," he said, "and there is no chance of any reversion to the old order."

"Such disturbances as are current in China at the present time are largely the result of Japanese agitation. The Japanese promised they would not furnish any arms or ammunition to any factions in China and in this they have failed to make good their promise. It is only a matter of time when matters will become adjusted for the malcontents are a minority."

Further in connection with Korean independence Mr. Wang said:

"China has no ambition in the matter of Corea. That she should become freed of Japanese domination and become subject to China is not our idea of the principle of self determination for small nations as now under discussion at Paris."

STAMP DUTIES SHOW HIGH COST OF HONOR

25 New British Knights Escape Fees by Absence.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 17.—The man "whom the King delighted to honor" seldom gets through the ceremony without his pocketbook being lightened by at least a few dollars. Some little idea of the toll on honor is disclosed by the Civil Service estimates which record the amount of stamp duties remitted to the recipients. In the list are the following:

On letters patent creating the Right Hon. Sir F. J. S. Hopwood a Baron of the United Kingdom, \$725.50.

On letters patent creating Sir T. H. Elliott, K. C. B., a baronet, \$502.

On letters patent appointing H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, \$3.

On letters patent creating the Order of the British Empire, \$2.

Other unusual payments include:

Warrant granting leave of absence to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, \$250.

Stamp duties on admission of members of His Majesty's forces to the honorary freedom of boroughs, \$180.

Costs incurred by Local Government Board, Ireland, in accepting the bequest of the freedom of the Castle of Connaught, \$244.

Salary of the Minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction prior to appointment by the Crown, \$1,441.

Twenty-five fortunate persons who received a Knighthood escaped paying the stamp duties owing to being resident abroad. Therefore, being unable to attend the investiture, they saved a total of \$3,825, being overseas.

HINES FIGHTS STEEL PRICES; COAL NEXT

Continued from First Page.

The Railroad Administration, making it read:

"The matter was recommended to the board for further consideration with the Railroad Administration. It is plain that Director General Hines cannot be away in his decision not to accept the steel prices approved. The Government throughout the war consistently has taken the position that two prices cannot be named for the Government and one for other purchasers, because it would be unfair. This issue was decided last summer in a similar row between the Railroad Administration and the Fuel Administration over railroad coal purchases."

The Fuel Administration fixed coal prices and the National Coal Association and the Fuel Administration demanded that the railroad pay the price that was fixed for every else and stop the alleged practice of using car supply as a club to beat down prices. J. Johnston Williams, who was then head of the division of purchases and acting for Director General McAdoo, who was absent on a Liberty Loan tour, took the position that the railroads, as wholesale buyers, were entitled to better prices and that a different policy would cost millions.

Won Lower General Price.

The matter was threshed out in a meeting of the War Council and finally went to the Cabinet. The President upon Mr. McAdoo's return. A compromise was effected whereby the Railroad Administration accepted the common price for all on the basis of prices fixed on a basis that averaged to some extent the railroad price and the price to other purchasers, making a slightly lower general price.

A revival of this old fight was largely instrumental in bringing today's stormy session. Fuel Administration price regulations were withdrawn some time ago. The Industrial Board was organized and proceeded to reach an agreement on steel prices, bringing them down considerably. The coal and other prices were next taken up and the coal wanted assurance of a continuance of purchases by the Railroad Administration. Further in connection with the matter, no official statement has been made, it is evident that no assurance was received.

The National Coal Association issued a statement attacking the Railroad Administration and in effect intimating a return to the old policy. Henry B. Spencer, new head of the purchasing division, replied that the Railroad Administration would use its best judgment with respect to such purchases. Director General Hines had just gone on a tour to several regional headquarters.

It was stated today that Chairman Peck and W. M. Ritter of the Industrial Board went to Chicago to confer with him. Mr. Ritter demanding a show down as to whether the price agreements made by the Government were to stand or were to be disregarded by another Government agency. The conference, it is understood, was not conclusive and it is reported that Mr. Hines then said he was not prepared to give a decision.

Price Programme in Danger.

Apparently efforts to settle the situation failed, and the conference was called today. It was understood to take up the question of railroad coal and steel purchases. Though first hand or official information cannot be had as to the progress of the conference, it is understood that when the coal question was broached Mr. Hines stated that matter was not incidental, that the Railroad Administration was not prepared to accept the agreed price upon steel, and that that was the issue.

Failure of future agreement would seem to doom and cast into the discard the entire programme of price reduction to bring about quick readjustment to a peace basis. Future agreements will be difficult if those on steel and coal are not made effective.

When the armistice was signed the Railroad Administration was well up on orders for equipment and rails. However, large purchases of rails must soon be made.

Throwing in of these orders would no doubt have a salubrious effect upon the steel industry generally, but Director General Hines is apparently determined not to put them in at the agreed prices. Just how much lower the price must be

to be acceptable, or whether the Director-General demands freedom to go out and get bids and accept the lowest offer, is not known.

It is likewise not known what side, or what position, if any, was taken by the Cabinet officers present who were not directly interested, or by the other Government purchase officers.

Whether any basis for the future discussion and consideration by the industrial board and the Railroad Administration was fixed or agreed upon also is unknown.

Director-General Hines, since assuming charge of the railroad, has taken the position that in view of the uncertainty as to future control the railroads should not be unduly burdened and corporate officers be consulted on all large expenditures. This may have an influence upon the railroad orders placed, regardless of the price agreement. Railroad officials have consistently fought against having purchases forced upon them at war prices.

The time and place of the next meeting, when the Director-General will get together with the industrial board for further consideration, has not been made known.

NEW GERMAN CRISIS CENTRES IN BAVARIA

Women Are Now Openly Advocating Bolshevism.

By CHARLES TOWER.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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BERLIN, April 2.—A new German crisis is approaching with unexpected rapidity and will clearly be of a much graver nature than either of the January or March disturbances. The storm centre this time is in Bavaria, especially in Munich.

In the last three weeks a complete change has come over the situation in the South. At the beginning of March nobody would have dreamed of issuing calls for the people to come to great meetings held every day, two such meetings numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Many women now advocate unqualified Bolshevism.

Dr. Neumann, "Minister for Communities, Socialism and Solidarity," addresses meetings which are not even licensed. For a time women were obliged to doff their hats and women to cross themselves on passing the spot where Kurt Eisner was murdered. On the other hand the churches' adult ordinances are more neglected.

Big meetings demand the dissolution and abolition of the elected parliament and the handing over of Bavaria to Bolshevism.

Politically there has arisen a reaction even more extreme than the Spartacists. The Socialists and Spartacists, who appear to be led or inspired by the Terrorists who escaped after the occupation of Duesseldorf by Government troops at the end of last year.

Bolshevism is working in Germany just as it worked in Hungary, by propaganda combined with its most effective weapon, namely the wrecking of industry and the removal of opportunities for work.

Throughout Bavaria the Bolshevists agents with socialist aid and other help have succeeded in convincing a large proportion of the industrial population that the object of the Entente governments is to wreck all German industries, drive the population to emigrate and insure a monopoly of work for Entente factories.

The situation in Berlin appears to be and is the same. For a time until lately uncertain whether a general strike alone could be relied upon to achieve a Bolshevist revolution now or whether it should be combined with a general armed uprising. I am unable to say which view has prevailed.

In Hungary Count Karolyi handed over his authority to the Soviets, when by mismanagement he had produced ruin but by the aid of the press he succeeded in getting the bulk of the people to believe that Entente brutality was the cause of their hopeless situation. It can be safely said the efforts of the Bolshevists and Spartacists are directed toward producing deliberately in Germany the conditions which in Budapest made the Bolshevist coup d'etat possible.

Today news from the districts in Rhineland and Westphalia again tell of violent outbreaks. The sabotage is reported and fighting around Eastrop. Eastrop is where the police station was stormed.

Broadway

Saks & Company

at 34th St.

We Illustrate two of a large collection of

Distinctive Spring Suits for Women

Featured on the fourth floor today



At \$39.50

These charming suits are so superior to what may usually be had at this low figure, you cannot possibly judge them by the price at which they are offered.

The styles are in new box coat, pony coat, sports and dressy blouse effects, skilfully produced in silvertone, garbadine, Poiret twill, tricotines, rich tweeds, heather mixtures, wool Jersey and smart checks.

Lined with plain or novelty silks. Sizes 34 to 44, and in several styles up to 50½.

Suits at double this price could not better express Fashion's latest edicts.

We shall place on sale this morning

250 Misses' Fashionable Frocks

Formerly \$22.50, \$25 and \$29.50

At \$18.50

Youthful straight-line, draped and tunic effects, beautifully-fashioned of Georgette crepe, chiffon taffeta, and fine serge, in all the much wanted colors for Spring. Many are trimmed with beading, others are richly embellished with braiding, ruffles, and bandings of contrasting material. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

A Very Important Sale Today of

Women's Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Serge Frocks at \$25

Regularly \$35, \$39.50, \$45

One hundred and fifty smart frocks from regular stock, together with the surplus on hand of the same models from a leading New York dressmaker.

Those in tricotine are expertly man-tailored, with trig sleeves and narrow shoulders; others are in fine Poiret twill and serge, trimmed with braid or novelty tucks.

Colors: Navy blue, black and beige. Sizes 34 to 42—but not in each model. Two styles pictured.

Only the Very Newest Styles Are Included Today in

An Exceptional Offering of

Women's Smart Capes and Dolman Coats

at \$22.50

Wool velour and men's wear serge are now in fashion's favor—and those very materials have been used to develop these stunning capes and Dolmans.

The styles are in swagger coat front effects, and yoke models that ripple gracefully from the shoulders. Also in the very modish circular effect, somewhat military in line.

Two styles pictured.

Fourth Floor.

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

AMONG the many fabrics in our Spring Suits is an Unfinished Worsted that's as soft as a lover's whisper and as light as a clear conscience. It has a self-draping, self-shaping sort of texture that looks suspiciously like \$90 or \$100. The price we ask (and get!) is \$50.

Suits: \$30 to \$65
Top Coats: \$25 to \$45

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

"Hats Exquisite"

at \$10.85

Reproductions of very charming importations only recently arrived from Paris.

"Hats Exquisite" at \$10.85 will soon be known from one end of America to the other for their absolute authenticity, rare beauty of contour, and wonderful value.

Hats of taffeta silk combined with rich straws recently caused a furore in Paris—they are here today in splendid variety; the newest sailor—with a saucy rolling brim, as pictured, is also represented in the very smartest colors.

Other very charming styles include large drooping brim hats of hair combined with maline or taffeta, small brimmed effects, smart pokes, natural leghorn hats, and chic turbans.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.